Lansburgh & Bro.

Come Right in the Procession.

The crowds are

Our Second Floor is busier than any other part of our house just now.

The reason this is evident.

31 Colored Crepot Waists. Sizes 34, 36, and 38 in Nile Green, Corn Canary, Old Rose, and Garnet.

We sold over 2,000 of these at \$1.68. The assortment is now broken, so take your choice for

Busy.

We

Are

94c. 17 Skirts of same material. A few Black Skirts

in the lot. Your

choice of these for

\$1.79.

Don't forget the White Duck Skirt, full length and width, for

87c.

Now you are welcome, whether you come to buy or whether the idea strikes you that you ought not remain away. See what a Big Store looks like in dull season. It'll set you thinking.



420, 422, 424, 426 7th St.

MURGER'S CLAIM TO FAME.

His Originality Denied and His Tragic Fate Lamented.

A statue, we see, has just been erected in the Luxembourg gardens to Henry Mur-ger, the author of that "Vie de Bobeme" which has survived so many better books and which seems destined, on account of its mingled pathos and gavety, to live on as a classic, says the London Saturday Review Murger does not deserve immortality. One cannot even pretend that he was original. The "Mimi Pinson" of De Musset appeared in 1845, and the "Vie de Boheme," with its Mimi, Musette, and Phemie, first saw the light in 1847. In truth, Murger was a sor of photographer rather than a creative artist. We know now that all his characters were taken directly from life; that Alex-andre Schaunard, for instance, was a real person, and that the famous essay upor "The influence of blue on the arts" was written and delivered by him. Yet Murge has caught and rendered—in rococo fashion, student life. He has touched all out hearts for all of us remember those paradis perduof youth.

What a tragic fate was his-to win fame at twenty-five with a book that set all aris talking, and go on for fourteen years longer repeating himself. He found witty words to hide his poverty of intellect, this poor Murger. After his second story had appeared in the Revuedes Deux Mondes Bulos, one of the greatest of French editors said to him, reproachfully: "Vous ne quittez donc jamais ce modne-la?" "Qu'est ce que cela vous fait," Murger replied at once. "N'etes vous pas toujours la Re-vu edes Deux Mondes?" His slight, graceful talent never found better expression than in a little poem called "La Mort d'Hippolyte," which appeared in the Figure on December 22, 1859, in which he speaks

"Cette divine capitale

Ou l'on peut a toute heure, a tout prix, en tout lieu Trouver l'occasion de chiffonner un peu

La tunique de la morale." Murger was a sort of attenuated and ched-out Heine, and his fate resembled that of Heine, though his agony was shorter. Dying in Paris, worn out at thirty-nine, he met death gayly. And, just as Heine recanted at the last and embraced the creed he had scoffed at all his life, so Murger died with a pathetic recan-tation on his lips: "Pas de musique! Pas

de bruit! Pas de Boheme!" WOMEN INVENTORS.

Their Work to Be Made a Sp

Exhibit at Atlanta. Work on the governmental exhibit at the Atlanta Exposition has now reache the installation stage, and about twenty five carloads have been forwarded from

Twenty more are expected to go this week. Included in these will probably be the Patent Office exhibit. There will be an independent showing of the achieve ments by women in the field of invention and it is said it will be a great surprise On the 21st of October Mrs. Mary 8. od, who was a member of th board of female commissioners to the Chi-cago World's Fair from the District of Columbia, will deliver a locture on the "Inventions of Women." The exhibit will be the first one ever made in this country of strictly women's inventions.

How to Get Thin. woman who wants to be thin drink large quantities of bot tes.

She must not sleep too much. She must practice with dumb-be She must eat salt on dry tone

She may drink tea or coffee sweet only with a saccharine tablet. She must omit oil from salad dr After breakfast, rain or shine, she must exercise, though Rome fall.

walking.

JAPAN WILL BE FAYORED

Chinese Treaty Puts Her On Equal Terms With Other Powers.

Consular Courts Will Be Established in the Celestial Empire, But None in the Flowery Kingdom.

the new Japanese minister at Pekin has begun the negotiation of a treaty of comperce and pavigation with China, and that everything is moving smoothly, without the difficulties that had been contemplated. This new treaty follows the treaty of peace made at Shimonasaki, which briefly recited that when peace was fully restored a new commercial treaty would be formed. It is an important document, as it gives in detail the terms on which China is to be opened to commerce, whereas the peace treaty recited only the general fact.

negotiations have proceeded far h to show that Japan will have the The favored nation clause as to commerce. This will be the first time China has granted this clause to Japan. It assures to Japan the lowest rate of duty on articles sent to Japan that the latter country exacts from any other country. Japan is thus placed on equal terms, for the first time, with Great Britain, the U states, and other great states, and other great

Another feat. the new treaty is the establishment of Japanese consular courts in China for the trial of Japanese. This is to insure the Japanese against the crude judi-cial system and barsh punishments of China, and is similar to the consular courts that other leading nations maintain in China But as Japan has raised her judicial system to a high plane, abolishing all relics of brutal punishments, there is found to be no need of foreign courts in Japan. Great Britain and the United States have

agreed to abolish their consular courts in Japan, and following this new order of things, Japan will not let Chinese consular courts be established there, although they insist that Japan should have the same protection as other powers against the crude methods of justice in China.

FOR PASTURES NEW.

Alleged College Boys Flee From the Wages of Their Sins.

The two wily college youths who played the confidence game to perfection in this city during the past week, and whose escapades were told of by The Morning Time exclusively, have fled. Just what place they selected to work their clever little swindling game after leaving Washington is unknown, but it is believed the pair have gone to Chicago,
While here, they played their success

little game on the Ebbitt, Raleigh and Arlington, where they did the college-boy act to perfection, leaving unpaid bills at all three hotels.

Claiming to be of Dartmouth College, they told their story to many alumni of that fa-mous institution living in this city, and invariably pulled them in. Traveling as they do, under many aliases, it will be somewhat difficult to spot the pair.

Read the Sporting Page in the Morning Times.

Marriage Licenses

Licenses to marry have been issued as Edward J. Frank and Mary E. Schlotter

William Epps and Miranda Brodneck. John Bickel and Marie Standauchtr. John Saunders and Sallie Brown. Virginia

Samuel T. Cornwell and Lula V. Cheshire both of Prince William County, Va.
Fred W. Latimer and Fannie Latuche, both of Richmond, Va.

Alward Y. White and Edith Andrews.

Bids for Excavating.

Bids have been opened and scheduled at the office of the building inspector for making excavations in the lot fronting the Wilson School building, as follows: Darius Gaskins, \$350; M. F. Falty, \$420; F. D. Evans, \$480.

Rend the Sporting Page in the Morning Times.

BADLY FRIGHTENED BENEDICT

He Heard a Story About His Wife, be Was Afraid to Ask Her. There is one married man living who was badly frightened the other night He sent a note to his wife about 9 o'clock to say that he would not be home unti late. The messenger boy when he de livered the note to his wife happened to mention that he had gone to the wrong use, and had been very wrathfully treate by a man for disturbing him. of paper. She thought a minute. Ther

she said to the messenger boy:
"I'll give you a shilling if you will take the note back to my bushand, and tell him that story without saying that

The boy pocketed the money and wea back to the husband with the note. "Well, why do you bring this back?"

he asked. "Because they wouldn't take it. came to the door and told me if I didn't go away he would break my neck for me.'
The husband did not stay out late that evening. On the contrary, he got home as fast as the underground train coul take him. He looked suspiciously at his

"I sent a note, but the boy must have aken it to the wrong house."
"I suppose so," said the wife, innocently. "I haven't got it."

The man was dying to find out if any me had called, but he was afraid to ask -Pearson's Weekly.

RUBBER SEED OIL.

It May Supply a Substitute For th Natural Product.

A suggestion of a new source of it ome from the India rubber tree is con tained in a pamphlet be Senhor da Cun ha, recently published by the State Gov ernment of Para. According to this author it is probable that before many years clapse an important trade will be developed in the seeds of the rubber tree which are very abundant and rield an important quantity of oil, which is said to compare favorably with lineed oil.

Up to the present time this oil has been extracted only in small quantities; but with the more systematic regulation of the rubber industry which the author pre-dicts it is expected that the rubber-tree seed will be included among the valuable resources of the country. If it is, indeed, true that such an oil can be made from th true that such an oil can be made from the seeds of the rubber tree, and one that is similar to lineed oil, it may be that from this will be produced the ideal rubber substitute. It is a well-known fact that the nearest approaches to a substitute for india rubber have been made from lineed and kindred oils, and perhaps the oil of the rubber seeds will be exactly what the trade have so long been looking for,—lindia Rubber Wood.



For a Clear Complexion

SIMPLE REMEDIES FOR EN-HANCING FACIAL BEAUTY.

Exquisite Cleanliness the Most Important Feature of the Treatment.

(By Diane de Morny. Copyright, 1895, by Diane de Morny.) Beauty usually first inspires love, but it

is certain that cleanliness is a great factor in its preservation, and also I am bound to say once more, no woman suffering from any one of the common forms of skin disease ever looks really clean.

For years it has been my babit to make a mental note of the skin disease and blemisher of women and girls, and I have found that about twenty only in a hundred have really healthy, firm-looking skins, frequently with freckles which are not unclean tooking. The other eighty are pimply and unsightly from eczema, acne or blackheads, or both.

A LACK OF CLEANLINESS. At the risk of being tiresome and regarded by my readers as a persistent crank. I am bound to say that I do honestly believe uncleanliness is the chief cause of the unsightly faces in every assemblage, on the streets and at home, in town and in country. Perhaps I should qualify this statement by saying that a mistaken idea of cleanliness prevails, and that a mere bath every day is not sufficient to entitle one to be called absolutely clean.

The skin is constantly undergoing the proesses of reproduction and decay—constantly secreting and endeavoring to throw off the decayed and useless matter. The skin of the face throws off its dead and uscless scuri in tiny, dust-like particles. If daily these little specks of dead cuticle are removed by friction and detergent, the channels are kept open and disease cannot, unless inperited or contagious, attack the face. Unfortunately, our American climate, with its sudden changes, too frequently checks the flow of perspiration which, unrestrained, would of itself carry off the dead matter. The consequences of the arrested effort to free the pores is congestion, and the results a skin positively loaded and obstructed with dhering refuse matter, which is not only filthy, but actually poisonous in its effects when forced back into the blood.

DIRT, DIRT, DIRT. I wish that I could see every individual voman who reads these lines and tell her by word of mouth of the quantities of of the skin of the face in a month's time; of the hideous cases of skin diseases which have been the despair of wemen and girls, and which have, in the course of a few months of proper cleansing and friction yielded and given away to beautiful, satiny

omplexions, free from every blemish. owers of eloquence, but it seems to me I ould not fail in relating the actual his ories taken from my own daily observations, which are really the result of years of experience, that uncleanliness and a isunderstanding of what that word means are the chief causes of our disfigured skins. Cleanliness must be so active that all cor-poral impurities are thrown off through its agencies, cutaneous cruptions removed, and the entire surface of the body made as pure and smooth and bright as in in-fancy. No simple washing or bathing will do this, though such ablution be perormed six times a day. There is no purification of the skin, and no cure for eases resulting from obstructed pores In my opinion, except through water and

I cite an actual instance which has come nder my observation during the past year.

A POWERFUL ILLUSTRATION. A young Swedish girl, a housemaid in a potel where I was staying was a repulsive object from a skin disease which appeared at first glance, to be crysipelas. Her face was covered with groups of white-head pimples, in various stages of suppuration. of a bright red cranberry, and the entire kin appeared stretched and shiny, as it will on a boil when gathering. The girl was an excellent servant, but several of the guests had complained to the house keeper that she was personally offensive to them, and she was about to be discharged when I spoke gently to her of her comolexion, nad she told me with a burst of tears how she had suffered for years from the hideous disease. She said she had tried many advertised remedies, but had given up in despair, as they had made her ace worse than ever.

I prescribed a course of treatment for her, which included washing her face daily everal times with soda and water and very pure healing soap. In a month she was able to use a camel's hair brush with soap. The treatment was practically the one I have recommended in my talks, usisting of a bathing cream used at night and a cooling lotion during the day and now, eight months from the time I first undertook the cure of "Helma," her face is as smooth and as fair as a child's. every pimple and spot has disappeared, and she herself, referring to it, says: "For sare, when I now look in the glass I all the time smile, aml for sure, one year ago when I look in the glass I all the time

disgusting one, but it was simply a case of neglected eczema. A great many people do not discriminate between acne and

A COMMON DISEASE.

Eczema is in its simplest form a dise characterized by the eruption of a great little pimples clustered together in patche usually confined to one part of the body at a time. The pixuples are accompanied by intense liching, and the result of scratching is to tear the thin, inflamed cuticle, and so irritate it that it suppor-stes and dries, leaving, after the crust has fallen, a little red mark upon the akin, which is either dry, or, in some cases,

wet, with a thin, milky-looking discharge, which exudes from a thy opening in the center of the pimple. This discharge often ceases in a few days, but frequently runs on for months, one patch healing as another reappears. Chronic or acute exampler reappears. Chronic or acute eczema is eczema simply in its most aggravated form, and, if not checked, results in hideous running sores and abcesses and excessive suffering. The causes of eczema are frequently very obscure. It is often inherited, and when this is the case it is seldom possible to do more than palliate it or hold it in check. It frequently attacks the face, but usually first appears on the hands. The itching is so severe at times as to throw the patient almost at these as to throw the patient almost into convulsions. Children suffer fro-quently from eczema of the face, and sub-jects to this maindy of all ages are apt to be attacked with it in the eyelids or in the ears.

I once knew a very beautiful and highbred woman, now peacefully resting in the tomb of her Knickerbocker ancestors, who was obliged to dress her hair so that her ears were covered, because they were absolutely offensive from inherited s. I have often thought of her tince I have learned to know that all forms of skin disease, if not actually curable, may be greatly ameliorated, and of the agony she suffered in the knowl-edge that she was, to use her own words to me, "A living ulcer with a long time of intermarried dead ulcers back of her." Hideous, indeed, is the legacy of scrof is and inexerable the laws of transmis don, but even inherited skin disea be greatly palliated, and the external signs kept in subjugation,

Eczema sometimes appears in girls be ween the ages of fourteen and sixteen -and is most annoying to sensitive hildren. It can, even when usually inher ited, be controlled by attention to the general principles of health-cleanliness exercise, proper diet, clothing and venilation. Eczema patients, old and young. chould never use stimulants in any form they should take daily baths and be most particular as to the regularity of all the most important bodity functions. Occa-sionally doses of mild saline aperients, such as cream fartar, phosphate of soda, or the old-fashioned remody of lac sulphur and cream tartar mixed in equal quantities, with enough moiasses to form a creamy paste, and taken three times a day for ten days running-ther omitted until again required, will be found of wonderful benefit. Let the patient drink freely of lemonade, and avoid salt meats, pork in any form, and live upon a dict of fruits-red meats and anti-scorbille vegetables. Many peo-ple are particularly susceptible to shell-fish, and I have seen a case of eczema follow the eating of hobster in several repeated instances. Strawberries will produce this effect frequently. Of course, when there is an idiosyncracy of this kind the cause should be avoided. Vigorous exercise will often, by inducing excessive perspiration, act as a curative for eczena, particularly when combined with the application of a barmless exter-

Take great care in selecting the cream of mollient. I have seen most disastrous results from the reckless usage of that much vagnted article.

The following lotion is highly commended by Dr. Cazenave

Orange flower water-300 gramme Nitric acid and hydrachloric acid-20 drops each. Monin recommends this lation for eczeme

of the face, and suggests about the same diet I have advised with the aid of suiphur sible to bear the camel's bair brush on the tace it should be used. POMADE FOR ECZEMA.

Salicylicacid-1 gramme. Vaseline-10 grammes. Oxide of zinc (powdered) and powdered tarch-24 scruples

Lanoline-30 grammes, Vaseline-10 grammes, 1 Mix the storeh and zine carefully with the vaseline-add lanoline and salicylic

acid-make a smooth paste, and apply after bathing-night and morning. I receive so many letters asking what black-heads are and how to remove them, that I give more fully the treatment sug

gested for them in one of the first Beauty Talks.

ACNE OR BLACK-HEADS. Blackbeads are a form of sene, indicated by little black specks on the skin, chiefly about the nose, forehead and chia. Each speck marks an obstructed outlet of the sebaceous glands, and if pressure is made on either side, something having the appearance of a white worm may be pressed out worm proves to be a mass of hardened se baccous matter, or sebum, which has as-sumed this shape by being pressed through the small outlet of the follicle. The black speck, giving to this little cylinder of fat the appearance of a head, is, shocking as it is, simply an accumulation of dirt. The technical term for one of these little masse is comedo. When examined under a microscope they are frequently found to contain a whole family of parasites—male, female,

and their numerous proges y.
Obviously there is but one way of getting rid of blackheads, and that is by foreing them out of the elegged pore. They cu be drawn back from whence they came and in pressing them out before the skin is properly softened and prepared for their ejection, the patient reptures the delicate tissue, causing either an eg'y little rear, or more likely, an enlargement of the opening which insmediately tills up again, each time increasing in size and more mailgnant in appearance.

Backheads may not only be remove ithout .eavieg any rear, but once rid of them the patient need, pever again be troubled with them, if he will but carefully A SOFTENING PREPARATION .

For two or three weeks, until the skin is or olstments secommerided at night, after scrubbing the face with cap and water. Be sure to rinse the scap well out of the face. Dry thoroughly before applying the cream or obtinent. Where the backbeads appear in the back and also between the breats the chine treatment is required. Friction, combined with an emplicat, is death to blackbeads. Apart also from the many disadless. emotions, is count to blockleston. Apart also from the mere cleanlines to be derived from the friction of the brush, it has the most important effect of to rimulating the circulation that the obstructed

tands are opened, their stagnating contents lissolved, broken up and carried off. Acue appears under various forms and names. In confinent acue the pimples appear in groups, supporating and romaing together. Priction and constant bathing are advised, and as toon as possible the camel's

In some indurata the pimples appear to be under the skin; rame treatment.

Acne molluscum is a peculiar form of this skin disease. It usually appears on the forehead and about the nose. The pimples look like small white seeds; they are embedded in the skin, and are really obstructed achievement and a said differ only from black. ebaceous glands, and differ only from black-heads in the face in that the surface is too hard to collect dust and make the points

hard to consect dust and make the points blackheads; same general treatment.

Enlarged pores are the result of a long combat with blackheads. It takes a long time to cure them, and the treatment for them is the same as recommended for blackheads, with the substitution of the follow-

ing lotion for the one advised for acne:

Powdered sulphur-one-half drachm.

Sulphuric ether—one-quarter drachm.

Rectified spirits—three ounces. Sometimes arrenic is beneficial taken in

ernally for acne in any form. Fowler's solution is the best, and any good apoth cary will tell you the proper dose I must caution all my readers about us ing arsenic, except as prescribed by a physician. The abuse of arsenic is a most terrible one in its results. Fowler's solution i he authorized one.

Rashes and fiery spots are a great nui sance, and commonly arise from some tri-fling cause—indigestion, tight lacing or sud-den change of temperature will produce these demishes on some otherwise flawless face The victim should carefully abstain from all heating and constipating food, and drink

Sulphur baths are efficacious for most skir discases. If possible, it is well to take them in an established bath house, but they may be prepared at bome as follows: SULPHUR BATH.

To each tengallons of water, add one f sulphuret of potassium, or to each fifteen gallons of water one ounce of sulphuret or Where there is itching and the eruption seems virulent, the sulphur bath is excellent as a preliminary treatment. The small soft discolorations and ex-

crescences of the skin, commonly called moles and warts, are sometimes merely pigmentary, and sometimes both pigmen-tary and hairy. They may be removed by electricity or by touching them every secnitric acid or with lunar caustic. Be very careful about keeping these remedies away from the reach of children

In treating hairy warts the hairs should first be extracted by tweezers.

For moth and liver spots and obstinate discolorations of the skin, the best reme dy I know of is one I here give. It should be used only until the blemish has disap peared. You will observe that it contains bichloride of mercury, which is the techical term for corresive sublin

I hesitate somewhat about giving this formula to my readers. It is in substance ne of the face bleaches. It will certainly prove efficacious for the disfiguring patches of brown known as moth, but it will result, as all bleaches do if used for a great length of time, in a permanent injury to the texture of the skin. I do not know of any other specific for noth patches.

Jordan almonds (blanched) -1 ounce Bitteralmonds (blauched) -2 to 3 drachms.

Distilled water -one-half pint. mooth paste-be careful not to let them oil. Form into an emulsion. To the strained enulsion, with agitation, gradually

add of-Bichloride of mercury (in a coarse powder) -15 grains, previously dissolved in distilled water - one-half pint; after which further add enough "distilled water" (2 or3teaspoonsful) to make the whole men sure

exactly one plut.

ABUSING THE SKIN. A word as to a practice now somewhat in vogue of peeling or blistering the face until the skin comes off. It seems preposterous that in the present enlightened time of the world there can be women so short-sighted as to attempt to despoil nature in this way, but I know of a recent ense where a lady submitted to the exquisite torture of having her face skin mustard plasters in the firm belief that she would have a beautiful girlish new skin to replace the old, and that she would I saw this lady the other day, and she told me that the new skin on her face is so tender that she cannot bear a breath of wind upon it, cannot touch it with the softest linen orture, and to use her own words, "a teardrop on her face will almost cut the tender cuticle." This is getting a new skin with a vengeance. The result of my friend's painful experience is a mass of tiny wrinkles forming all over the new and prematurely uncovered cuticle, and the expense, \$300. Nature will furnish cuticle just so rapidly; she will not be bullied or brutalized. A woman with a skinned face does not differ from a woman who has been badly barned by accident. I do entreat my readers to leave face-blis tering, bleaching, and steaming alone.

What is a "Scoop?" For answer

see the Morning Times any morning. Social Movements.

Mrs. Olney was one of the patrone at a recital given a week since at Fai-mouth by Miss L. F. Hewins, soprano of the Episcopal Chapel built at that resort a few years since by the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Cushing, who are spending the season in the De Blois cottage at Newport, gave a reception there a week since for the purpose of exhibiting the pic-tures of their son, Mr. Otho Cushing, whose pictures were then exhibited for the first time. Among the most admired of the collection were a number of portraits of well-known Boston society we

Miss Geraldine Morgan, who came ngton last season for violin recitals, has been giving a number of such enter nems at Ear Harbor, where Mr. Walter Damrosch and a number of prominen on society women assisted her on thos

Mr. and Mrs, George Alfred Townser were in Boston last week at the Thorndike Hotel

era shore of Maryland. Mr. M. S. Thompson, chief of division of files, records, and supplies, Navy De-partment, has just returned from an exed tour up the coast as far as Kittery,

The Misses Lulu Wood and Ida E. Wal-

ock are spending the summer on the east

Me., stopping also at Portsmouth, Bosto Newport, and New York. An Efficient Water Puritier Permanganate of lime is advocated for th purification of water, as it is said to spli up very readily in the presence of organi-matter into oxygen, oxide of manganess and lime, having great oxidizing power and capable of destroying microisms. It has the advantage also, we hear of being neither poisonous nor caustic. A Prench chemist concludes from comporative experiments that permanganate of potas has only a one-hundredth part of the ster

ilizing power of permanganate of lime. Read the Sporting Page in the Morning Times.

Bon Marche.

Special Sale

16c 33c 41c 94c

have at these prices we do not think they will last all

While we shall sell all we

At 16c—All 29c and 35c Belts, with fine white metal silvered Buckles, and also Mourning Buckles— fine quality bettings in all col-ora Every Belt a bargain...... At 33c—All 50c, 69c and 75c Belts—extra quality—splendid values at.....

41c-All one Dollar Belts at .. At 94c-All 81.25, 81.46, 81.96 Belts-the 94c

Bon Marche,

314 AND 316 SEVENTH STREET N. W.

WELDING METALS. By Simple Pressure at Temperature Below Their Fusing Point.

The Royal Society of Belgium has pub

ished some additional facts in regard to the welding of metallic bodies by means of low their fusing point. In these researches the plan pursued was to put the netals in the shape of cylinders bounded by plain surfaces, great care being also taken as to their purity, and having been mounted and welded together by means of a hand screw, they were placed in a heat ing oven and placed at a constant tem ing oven and placed at a constant temperature between 200 and 400 degrees for from three to twelve hours. The result, as detailed, shows that the most perfect joints were produced with gold, lead and tin, while the worst were with bismuth and antimony. Two cylinders thus welded together could be put in a lathe, one of them only being held in the chuck, while the other was being worked upon by a cutting tool, without coming apart. They could be separated with the aid of pincers, but, then, a rough breakage was pincers, but, then, a rough breakage was produced, which did not coincide with the original plan of separation. It ap-peared, too, that the more crystalline the bodies, the less is this phenomenon of incipient liquefaction exhibited, the encement of its appearance in the case of platinum, for instance, being at 1,600 degrees below its fusing point—that such a liquefaction, or softening, actually took place being abundantly proved by experiment.

Read the Sporting Page in the Morning Times.

Band Playing in Africa. A great crowd had collected, singing open-monthed, and led by a man with a drum about four feet high, on the top of which was stretched a piece of skin about a foot in diameter. He hit this near the edge with the palm of his hand near the wrist, producing a comparatively down wrist, producing a comparatively deep note, and with his fingers in the to produce a higher note. He always thumped it in three time—low note once, high note twice—with unvarying regularity, and with absolute indifference as to whether the crowd around him were singing in four time or three. The sing ing was much of the character we had beard before only here the tenors and groups, and at times the singing was in parts, like a catch, different people com-ing in at different times. Sometime there would be solos, with the chorus singing a word or two at intervals, and -if venie it could be called wh words were repeated each time. - The



Hail Dental P riors,

Quick Delivery Service of the features of our great Emrich Beef Co.

Main Market—1306-1512 23d Street N.W. Telephone 347. Branch Markets—1715 14th st. nw; 3295 14th st. nw; 8th and M sts nw; 3307 M et. nw; 14st and K sto. nw; 235 Ind. Ave. nw; 5th and I sts. nw; 4th and I sts. nw; 30th st. and Pa. Ave. nw; 13th st. and N. Y. Ave. nw.

ELECTRICITY IN THE OIL FIELDS Tried Instead of St

dectricity promises to work a revothe great drawback in developing an oil field was the necessity of hauling boilers to the well sites and furnishing them with fuel and water when they had been located. It is proposed to put an electric motor at each well and furnish power from a central electrical plant, a single circuit being sufficient to take the place of the fuel and costly water line. Heretofore the cost of a well in this field has averaged about \$3,500, of which at least half was the laying of the water line and healing fuel.

laying of the water line and hashing fuel. By this plan it is thought that wells may be put down for \$2,000 each.

The value of the electric power will be even greater in pumping fields, where at present fuel must be hauled continually, and wells of small production will not more than make up the cost of pumping. With the application of electricity twenty wells may be strong on one circuit and all furnished with power from it. It is the intention to get a well in operation at 81s-tersville by the first of October.

514 Ninth St. N. W.

Money Savers

26 yd Long Remnants of best Calicoes, worth 8c. yard good yard wide Mus-



ladies' best quality Gingham Skirts, worth 98c.

elegant Black and Brown Satine Skirts, with ruffle, sold at 98c.

extra heavy White Pique Skirts, very wide usually sold at \$1.50.

316 yd—closing our banks, worth 123/2c. 9c Colored Eyeglasses, just the glass to use for sun,

usually sold at 50c. piece Turkey Red Handkerchiefs, worth 10c each.

514 Ninth St. N. W.





-But eredear Beatrice bad seentt, the pean had washed a fatal clunge